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[a1472]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a728]

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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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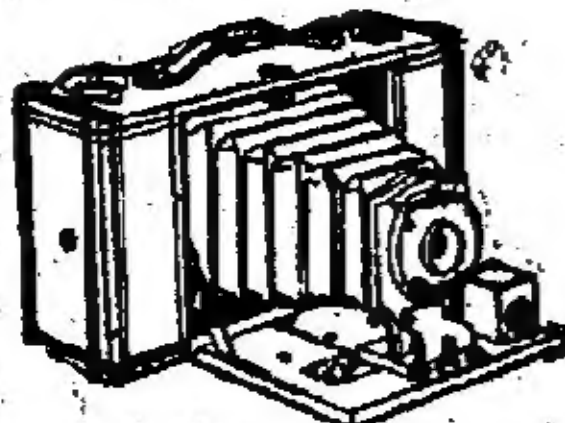


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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a36]

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VERT ROAD C LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 1st, 1910.

EVERYONE who has studied the matter agrees that the metric system of weights and measures is preferable to the imperial standards at present existing in the British Empire. Some years ago the London Chamber of Commerce organised a Decimal Association, and an active campaign was conducted with a view to bringing about a change of standards. The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has steadily supported the movement. In 1904 the Committee forwarded to the Colonial Office through the local Government a resolution in favour of the adoption of the system throughout the British Empire, and on two or three subsequent occasions the Chamber has reiterated its support, and has sent from time to time contributions to the funds of the Decimal Association to assist the propaganda. A Bill promoted by this Association was introduced into Parliament in 1905. It passed in the House of Lords, where it had the influential support of Lord KELVIN, but when in the following year it came before the House of Commons it was thrown out on the second reading by a majority of 150 to 118, after a speech against the Bill by the President of the Board of Trade. Since then there has been a perceptible falling off shown in the determination of the Chambers of Commerce to carry this reform, though judging from references to the subject in the Home

being again displayed. We mentioned a day or two ago that we have among us in Hongkong for a day or two in Professor RICHARDS, of Boone College, Wuchang, a gentleman who has had wide correspondence on this subject with leading metrologists in Europe and the United States, and has devoted a good deal of study to the applicability of the system to the needs of China. Professor RICHARDS during his short stay in the Colony has talked this matter over with several gentlemen, and it will be seen from an advertisement in another column that he is lecturing on the subject this evening at the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders. He will doubtless have a very sympathetic audience. Hongkong alone can do very little, however; its influence is limited to supporting the movement at Home, where the change must first be made if it is to become general. From the local point of view, however, it would be highly interesting and instructive to obtain information as to whether adherence to the existing imperial standard of weights and measures is detrimental to British and American trade in China. Professor RICHARDS holds the opinion that it is. He says that even men trained in America, where both systems are taught in the technical colleges, adhere to the metric system when they return to China as being by far the simplest. Moreover, it more nearly approximates to the systems in China. We notice that Professor COOPER, of St. John's University, who read a paper on the question at a little gathering in Shanghai last week, over which Professor RICHARDS presided, pointed out that the Chinese scales are largely decimal, so that the adoption of the metric system by China does not present the exceptional difficulties that are found in Great Britain and the United States. Professor COOPER held that the octuple system and the duodecimal system were alike impossible for China for reasons of practical expediency, and that the metric system was the only one that could lay good claim to recognition by the Chinese Government when the time came for decision in this matter. The Chinese Government has, in fact, adopted the metric system and the standards were made for China by the International Bureau in Paris about twelve months ago, but as in the case of most other reforms in China, it will be many years before there is one standard of weights and measures in vogue throughout the whole of this vast Empire. The time, we believe, will surely come when the change will be effected in Great Britain and her Colonies, but much spade work yet remains to be done by organisations such as the Decimal Association.

Both the Shanghai and Tientsin race meetings start to-day.

The Hongkong A.D.C. contemplate giving "The Gondoliers" this season.

Mr. von Tanner, Commissioner of Customs, arrived at Foochow to take up his duties in that post.

To-day is the Hindu New Year holiday, Diwali. It lasts three days. The banks in India are closed during the festival.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer, left on Saturday on a holiday to be spent in the neighbourhood of Vancouver. Mr. Thomson returns next February.

Mons. de Broderode, the Charge d'Affaires at Peking for Portugal, has left quietly for Europe via Shanghai in the German mail. He went down incognito, so as to avoid any official receptions.

News from Shanghai yesterday reported Langkate to have reached T.S. 1350. Ten days ago they were quoted at T.S. 940. The rise, we understand, is due to the discovery of new oil wells increasing the output by 450 tons a day.

The Hongkong Philharmonic Society is practising "The Banner of St. George" 21st for public performance on or about December 21st. The Society would welcome additional voices. Mr. E. J. Chapman is conducting and Mr. G. S. Archbutt is the hon. secretary.

Returned students from Great Britain gave a banquet in the Students' Hall at Peking in honour of Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor of Hongkong. It is stated that there are about forty Chinese students now in Peking who have received their education in Great Britain.

We direct attention to the announcement of a lecture to be given this evening at the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders on the subject of the metric system of weights and measures. Mr. Richards, the lecturer, is a gentleman who has given much attention to the subject.

The China Critic of the 20th inst. says:—We learn from Peking that the government and the Ts'ing Bank have together remitted to Shanghai, for the use of officials there during the financial crisis, a sum of six million taels. If this sum is carefully distributed it should do much to allay any further public panic in Shanghai.

One Chinese and one British (imported) case of enteric fever were reported in the Colony last week. There were no other cases of communicable disease during the week.

Two men for assaulting a Chinese detective were yesterday fined \$25 each at the Magistracy. The detective had arrested a man for unlawful possession of rice and the defendants interfered.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was fined \$30 with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment for being in possession of six and a half mace of prepared opium. He was also fined \$50 or one month for having had ammunition hidden up the chimney of his house.

A wedding of the highest interest to Shanghai and to Consular circles generally in China was solemnized in Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, last week. The bride was Miss Dorothy Eadiott, one of Shanghai's most popular daughters, and the bridegroom Mr. C. C. L. Williams, U.S. Consul at Chefoo.

The case in which Hazel Lynn, of No. 2, Gage Street, stands charged with the theft of three diamonds valued at \$3,500, the property of Doris Marlowe, was mentioned at the Magistracy yesterday, when the defendant informed his Worship that she had been unable to find the \$3,000 required as bail. She was given till twelve o'clock to find the money. At that hour she appeared in Court and told his Worship that she could find security for \$2,000, and this with her personal bond of \$1,000 was accepted.

Mr. J. P. Braga, after nine years' association with our evening contemporary, the Hongkong Telegraph, as manager, severed his connection with the paper yesterday and was the recipient of a handsome silver bowl and an illuminated address from the staff "in token of their high regard and affection." The address was bound in a satin cover adorned with the Portuguese monarchical colours. Mr. Braga is starting in business on his own account in the Colony as a printer.

The musical scholarship of the Brantford Conservatory of Music, Canada, which entitles the holder to twelve months' free tuition at the Royal Conservatory of Music at Leipzig, was won this year by Miss Eulalie Buchanan, a Shanghai girl. Her grandfather was the late Tsung Lai-sun, who was a British subject, and was at one time Secretary to Margate Li Hing-chang. Miss Lai-sun married the late Mr. William Buchanan, who was a partner in Bisnet & Co. Mrs. Buchanan left Shanghai six years ago to complete her youngest daughter's education, and settled down at Brantford, Ontario. To win the scholarship Miss Eulalie Buchanan had to take the highest marks in piano playing, as well as pass a severe test in harmony, and the rudiments and history of music.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY LUGARD.

Their Excellencies Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard will land at Blake Pier from S.S. York at 9.30 this morning. A guard of honour will be drawn up to receive his Excellency.

Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard will reside at Government House.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegrams quoted below were received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory yesterday:—

Manila, October 31, 9 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Northern Visayas or South-eastern Luzon moving W.N.W.

Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Western Carolines, moving W. or W.N.W.

Manila, October 31, 11.30 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Visayas Islands moving W. or W.N.W.

Manila, Oct. 31st, 4.45 p.m.

Cyclone or Typhoon over the Eastern Visayas, moving W.

A SERIOUS QUABREL.

As the result of a quarrel between a Chinese husband and wife last Friday night the latter has been taken to the hospital in a dying condition and the former is under arrest charged with cutting and wounding with intent to murder. The couple, who lived at West Point, had a disagreement because the wife wished to go to work for herself. The husband objected to his wife doing such a thing, and in the quarrel which followed he drew a knife and stabbed her in the abdomen. She was removed to hospital, and on Sunday Mr. J. R. Wood, the Magistrate, attended to take her dying deposition. The husband was brought up at the Magistracy and remanded.

GRAND RECITAL AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Attention is directed to the announcement in another column of the Rafalowski and Lili Sharp Recital which takes place to-morrow evening at the Peak Hotel, under the patronage of H. E. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., and Lady May. This is Rafalowski's first visit to the East, and critics of the highest standing acclaim him as a marvel. The fine programme should be sufficient to draw a very large audience, and those who have not already booked their seats at the Peak Hotel will be well advised to do so without delay. To watch the intricate fingering of Rafalowski in the most difficult passages is alone an entertainment. He will play on his famous violin valued at £700, and his left hand performance at the piano is said to be a revelation, even to connoisseurs. Miss Sharp, amongst many other dainty numbers, will be heard in Aubrey's "Laughing Song," in which her infectious gaiety causes great merriment. She will conclude the concert by singing "Good-bye," and her interpretation of this well-known song is said to be a practical lesson in fervour and passionate declamation.

TELEGRAMS.

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CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

PEKING, October 31st.

In the Assembly to-day Prince Yu-lang said the entire nation was agreed as to the necessity for the early inauguration of the Parliament. Members acclaim this statement as an official expression.

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

WARSHIP BUILDING.

STATEMENT BY THE GERMAN ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, October 31st.

Replying to an inquiry by the "Daily Mail" in reference to the alleged delay in warship construction in the German yards, the German Admiralty while refusing information as to the armaments of their ships, state that the rate of construction laid down for the Navy can be maintained.

It is added: "In view of the universal confidence in the worth of our guns Britain's step is received with greater equanimity than is represented in the English papers. At the same time it must be widely regretted, as the step taken by Britain will involve increased displacements and higher costs of construction, and Germany and other nations must sooner or later follow suit, as in the case of Britain's introduction of Dreadnoughts."

THE CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

LONDON, October 31st.

At his own request only three officials from the Berlin detective force will travel with the Crown Prince of Germany on his tour in the East.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

LONDON, October 31st.

The "Berlin Post" states that Turkey has paid the purchase price of eighteen million marks for the two recently acquired German battleships.

EX-DICTATOR INDICTED.

LONDON, October 31st.

Renter's correspondent at Lisbon telegraphs that Dr. Franco, the former Dictator of Portugal, has been indicted on the charge of abuse of power. He has been liberated on bail.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A very attractive concert, the programme for which had been arranged by Mrs. H. P. Tooker and Mrs. Francis Clark, was held at the Seamen's Institute, Hongkong, last night in the presence of a large and appreciative audience. The programme was as follows:—

Flauto Solo. Peer Gynt Suite. Miss Jacks
Duet from "The Country Girl." Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Long.
Song. "I'm off to Philadelphia." Mr. H. L. Dowbiggin
Musical Sketch. "Alma." Miss Brewer
Duet from "The Country Girl." Mr. & Mrs. A. M. S. Clark
Song. "Gipsy Song." Mr. & Mrs. A. M. S. Clark
Duet "I would I were a tiny bird." Dr. and Mrs. Schofield
God Save the King.

THE CIRCUS.

Novelty and variety are the factors which combine to make Harman's Circus such a popular one. The tent at Causeway Bay was again well filled last night, and appreciation of the more clever and exciting turns provided was accorded in no unsatisfied manner. The long programme contains feats which thrill, and items which provoke laughter, and the show on the whole is one which requires to be seen to be appreciated. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon starting at four o'clock.

LOCAL SPORT.

HOCKEY.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE V. R.E.
This match, played on the Military Ground, Happy Valley, yesterday, resulted in a win for the Boppers by 9 goals to 2.

105th MAHARATTAS V. R.E.
This match will be played on the U.S.R.C. Ground, Kowloon, to-morrow.

R.E. will be represented by Lester, Tideman, Woodford, Foreman, Daniels, Laird, Hall, Smith, Capt. Addison, Lieut. Day, Morgan.

CRICKET.

R. CO. 2nd BUFS V. 27 CO. R.A.M.C.
A friendly match will be played on the military ground, Happy Valley, to-day, commencing at 2.15 p.m.

BOXING.

There was a large attendance at the V.R.C. last night to witness Bill Lewis in training. The V.R.C. is recognised as the father of sporting clubs in the East, and as sportsmen congregate there it occurred to Mr. A. Rodger, the chairman, that they should have an opportunity of seeing both sides of a sporting question. In the boxing line members and their friends have heretofore seen only the opponents of Lewis in the Club gymnasium, but through the good offices of Mr. Rodger they were enabled last night to witness the welterweight champion of the East in training, and, as previously stated, a large number availed themselves of the opportunity. Lewis boxed a number of rounds with his sparring partner, Capham, and with Bouchier of the Bufts, and then went through an arduous course of exercises. It was evident, from the frequent applause, that the spectators were well pleased with what they saw.

CANING A GIRL.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon the case came before Mr. E. R. Hallifax in which a Chinese youth, the son of well-to-do people in the Colony, was charged with having beaten a servant girl in his father's household. The assault had taken place some months ago and when the summons was served on the boy he ran off to the country. As his parents were anxious that he should return he agreed to come back and surrender himself to the police, which he did. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defence and Sergeant Grant conducted the case for the police.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that his client was prepared to plead guilty. He acknowledged having beaten the girl, but it was only by way of correction because of the theft of some money from him. She was a servant girl employed by the parents of the defendant. On the previous night the speaker had received a letter on behalf of the girl asking to be taken back.

Sergeant Grant said that the girl had been in school since the time of the assault and was in the care of the Registrar-General.

His Worship asked what was the state of the child at the time.

Sergeant Grant replied that the doctor's certificate was to the effect that she was suffering from about one hundred strokes with a cane.

His Worship added that if defendant undertook the responsibility for the marks which he saw she must have been severely thrashed.

Sergeant Grant stated that the girl was well looked after at present.

His Worship understood that the people were anxious to take her back.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing replied that they were not anxious to take her back. They had been asked to take her back.

His Worship asked what would happen to her now.

Sergeant Grant said that the Registrar-General would be her guardian now. He understood that the girl was willing to go back to the house. The family was a good one and she had been well treated, having been sent to school.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing remarked that if she came back perhaps some arrangement could be made.

It was decided to adjourn the matter for a week to see what arrangement could be made in the interests of the girl.

JAPAN'S IMPORT OF RUBBER.

Mr. Crowe, the Commercial Attaché to the British Legation at Tokyo, in his Report for 1909, says:—

In Japan, as in all other parts of the world, rubber has begun to assume a position of importance. The quantities purchased are small as yet, but they are gradually increasing. The statistics for the past four years are as follows:—

	1906	1907	1908	1909
Lbs.	605,728	693,125	1,039,430	1,331,226
£	59,800	78,600	90,500	150,000

Supplies of rubber are drawn from the Straits, Dutch Indies, London and America. The chief consumers are the electric wire work companies, but fairly large quantities are also required by the rubber factories, of which there are half-a-dozen of some size. They manufacture rubber tyres, rubber soles for "tabi" or Japanese socks, and rubber balls, &c. During the last few months the rubber tyres for junks have come into vogue in Tokyo and Yokohama, and as they are noiseless and far more comfortable the fashion will doubtless spread to other parts of Japan.

There is also a well-known British company which manufactures cycles and other tyres, while another British company manufactures rubber goods requiring surgery. It is interesting to note that experimental plantations of rubber were made a few years ago in Formosa, and that the authorities speak with some confidence of the prospects of the industry in that island. Wild rubber is also found there, but as it grows in the savage districts its collection is at present too difficult and expensive.

SHIPPING NOTE.

Returns issued by Lloyd's Register of Shipping show that 161 vessels of 169,151 tons were totally lost, condemned, etc., in the first quarter of the current year, including 43 British ships of 63,681 tons. Two Japanese steamers, with a net tonnage together of 240, were wrecked.

The question of Chinese v. White crews comes up periodically. It has arisen again in respect of steamers on the Pacific. Captain W. F. Andrews, who writes from Tacoma, states that steamers with none but Chinamen as petty officers, deck hands, and firemen, "pay dollar for dollar to Chinese what they would pay to white men, and carry the same complement as if the crew were white." This statement is rightly challenged by Mr. Wm. Allingham, who points out it does not square with the evidence of American shipowners as set forth in the reports of the hearings before the American Merchant Marine Commission. One of the shipowning witnesses before that commission was Mr. Frank T. Waterhouse. Speaking of trans-Pacific steamers, he said that "the ordinary pay of the Chinese sailor and fireman is \$7 gold per month; of an American fireman \$45 gold per month; of a Chinese steward's assistant \$5 gold per month; of an American steward's assistant \$25 gold per month." Captain Garlick, of the trans-Pacific steamer *Tramont*, deposed that his Chinese sailors and firemen received \$6 gold a month, as against \$35 and \$40 which would have to be paid to white men. Moreover, said Captain Garlick, "we feed our Chinese for about \$3 gold per month per man. It would cost us to feed Americans from \$18 to \$20 per month." He carries 25 per cent. more Chinamen than would suffice were white men employed. Mr. E. P. Schwin, general manager of the Pacific Mail and other steamship companies, put in comparative statements of the cost of operating several of his ships with an all-white crew, or with white officers and Asiatics. The loss per annum with all-white crew, in the 5,060-ton *China* would be about \$8,500; and with the 11,200-ton *Korea* about £14,300.

The Philippines Co., which was recently organized in Manila to operate the steamers *Zafiro* and *Rubi* under the American flag, has, we learn from a Manila contemporary, announced the 1910 schedule for these two steamers. According to the new schedule the *Rubi* will leave Hongkong on Wednesday, November 9th, at 4 p.m. and arrive in Manila at daylight on Saturday morning, November 12th. The steamer will leave Manila for Iloilo on Tuesday, November 15th, at 10 a.m., arriving at that port the following day at 5 p.m. Leaving Iloilo on Friday, November 18th, at 4 p.m., the *Rubi* will arrive in Cebu on Saturday morning, November 19th, at eight o'clock. The steamer will then leave Cebu for Manila on Monday, November 21st, arriving here at 4 p.m. the following day; and will leave Manila for Hongkong on Thursday, November 24th, at 10 a.m., arriving at that port on the 26th of November at 4 p.m. The *Rubi* will start on her second trip from Hongkong on Wednesday, November 30th. This makes three weeks between sailings from Hongkong. The schedule for the *Zafiro* differs in that the steamer calls at Cebu first, stays at that port two days, and proceeds to Iloilo, where she remains two days before returning to Manila. The *Zafiro* will leave Hongkong one week behind the *Rubi* regularly. Both steamers will arrive at Manila from Hongkong on Saturday days; the *Rubi* every third Saturday, and the *Zafiro* always one week after the *Rubi*. Returning from the inter-island trip, the *Zafiro* will arrive in Manila on Mondays, and the *Rubi* on Tuesdays. This difference is due to the fact that the *Rubi* stop stops one day longer than the *Zafiro* at Iloilo. Both steamers will leave on the return trip to Hongkong on Thursdays at 10 a.m., arriving in Hongkong on Saturday.

The new Bucknall liner *Kanaka* is shortly due here on her first voyage from New York, via Port Said and Sabang, en route to ports in Japan. Built by Messrs. Workman, Clarke & Co., Ltd., of Belfast, the steamer is the latest addition to the American and Manchurian Lines, of the Bucknall Steamship Lines, Ltd., and has been specially built for the trade. She is 432 feet in length, has a beam of 55 feet, a depth of 34 feet, and a carrying capacity of 10,600 tons. Her holds are specially adapted for the carriage of large machinery if necessary, having, in the place of ordinary stanchions, longitudinal deep girders, supported by cylindrical pillars, leaving hold space clear. She has gear to cope with special heavy lifts, being in a position to handle lifts up to 80 tons. The steamer is well equipped with gear generally, and is fitted with twelve powerful winches. Besides these at each hatch, she has one forward and one aft, the latter to be used for steering if necessary. The vessel maintains a speed of 12 knots loaded, and the run from New York to Singapore, via Port Said and Sabang, occupied only 39 days. Steam is supplied by three boilers—12 fires—working at a pressure of 220 lbs. per square inch. Her sister ship, the *Kioto*, is due to arrive next month.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P.M. Steamship *Chyo Maru* is expected at this port on Thursday 3rd inst. between 4 a.m. and 6 a.m.

The "Shire" Line str. *Breconshire* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 29th ultimo a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 5th inst.

The Bank Line str. *Redhill* sailed from Vancouver on the 26th ultimo, and is due at Yokohama on the 17th inst.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of Japan*, which left here on the 8th ultimo, arrived at Vancouver on the 29th ultimo.

ENTERTAINMENT

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GRAND CIRCUS

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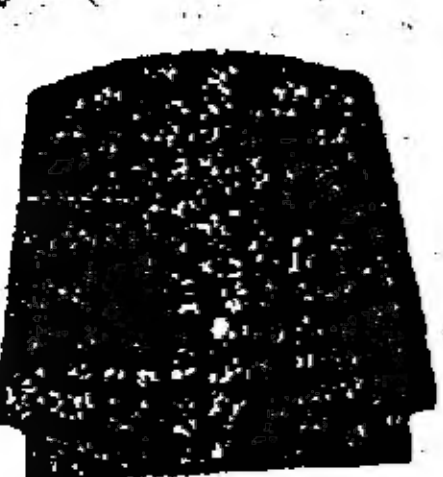
Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d. (26 pills), 1/6 (56 pills) and 2/9 (166 pills).

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THE GREATEST TONIC
IN THE WORLD.WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU
Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation
to those who have never tried it before.
"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you
cannot fail to appreciate.The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is
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that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina,
Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

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[1203]

THE SHANGHAI RUBBER
SHARES CASE.

JUDGMENT.

Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge of H. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, delivered a lengthy judgment on Tuesday last in the case of I. H. Michael v. W. V. Carmichael.

This was a claim for the sum of Tls. 33,275.55 indemnity for breach of contract in failing to take delivery from the plaintiff on the date fixed by the Shanghai Stock Exchange for the June settlement of certain rubber company shares, bought for the defendant by the plaintiff as broker, and for interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from June 30th, 1910.

Mr. Loftis E. P. Jones appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Jernigan and Fossendick for the defendant.

His Lordship after reviewing the evidence at great length concluded as follows:—
To recapitulate, the defendant employed the plaintiff to buy and sell for him on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and subject to its rules in the way I have found. The plaintiff made certain purchases under those rules and incurred certain liabilities. The defendant then sought to repudiate the contract. This he can only do on indemnifying the plaintiff against these liabilities. The plaintiff did nothing on this repudiation to minimise his liabilities, but let the contracts run on, as possibly he was justified in doing, and at the last moment, in consequence of the straits he was in on account of his own reckless action as a stock-broker and the default of his clients, of whom the defendant was one, he entirely departed from the rules of the Stock Exchange and entered into transactions which materially altered the liability which the defendant must be taken to have contemplated.

The defendant's contention that as in these transactions the plaintiff did not deal in accordance with the rules of the Stock Exchange, he cannot enforce his claim, will not avail him, because a definite liability was incurred by the plaintiff before the defendant repudiated the contract, against that liability he must indemnify the plaintiff. The plaintiff might have sold shares then and there to cover the amount, or he might have continued to the settlement, thinking that that would be the best course, and then acted under the rules which he has invoked; he did neither. He has been careful to keep his transactions as much as possible from the scrutiny of the Court, and has not even tried to show that there was any difficulty in preventing him from carrying out his engagements in accordance with the Stock Exchange Rules, and with that he ventures to claim for the full value of the shares which he has handed to the Cathay Trust. He has said that he paid all his liabilities by a cheque given in the ordinary course on his private account; although he has not been successful in convincing me that there is any truth in this, he cannot now be heard to say that want of money induced now by the defendant's action was the cause of his departure from his contract.

The Chairman of the Stock Exchange, the plaintiff's witness, told me what the plaintiff had kept back, that there was an official list of making-up prices issued on June 29. He told me it was made up for those who could not take up shares and were willing to pay differences. It is not material to consider whether the plaintiff could or could not have taken up shares, in view of his contention that he cannot now be heard to say that he could not pay the differences. In any event he has given no evidence whatever on which I could assess damages in his favour, except the price which the Cathay Trust seem to have enabled him to pay to what he calls the pool.

It seems to me, therefore, that the measure of damages in this case must be the difference between the making-up price at the settlement and the buying price, plus brokerage, unless the plaintiff ought to have sold earlier on the defendant's repudiating the contract. I have had no evidence as to the prices ruling during the month of June, and I have consequently taken the quotations of price in the Shanghai share market in the local papers during that month, and what I have seen enables me to say that I see no reason why the plaintiff should have sold earlier.

Judgment will therefore be for the plaintiff for Tls. 18,975.55 and the costs of the action, with the exception of those of the hearing on further consideration, which was caused quite as much by the plaintiff as by the defendant.

The Shanghai Mercury says:—On the whole the judgment will, we think, be received with satisfaction generally, although Sir Haviland de Saumarez evidently anticipates that an appeal will be taken. It would, we think, however, be in the interests of the Stock Exchange to allow the matter to remain on the basis it has been placed by this judgment. It must be to the interest of the Stock Exchange to get the outstanding liabilities of the June Settlement disposed of as quickly as possible, but an appeal would throw matters back indefinitely.

If matters are allowed to rest, on the other hand, we may hope, with the efforts being made to bring a better situation to the Chinese financial side, that the Shanghai market will gradually come back to normal conditions.

SENATE FOR THE EMPIRE.

MR. NORTON GRIFFITHS' SCHEME.

Mr. Norton Griffiths, M.P., and Mrs. Griffiths were welcomed on their return from South America and Canada at a demonstration at Westminster. In his speech Mr. Norton Griffiths said his travels took him through ten countries, all protected, which had progressed under the protection of their industries and workmen.

Brazil, Argentina, and Chile were prosperous and had no unemployed. In Canada, the future of which he believed would be even more astonishing than that of the United States of America, our apathy had lost us much. There every man who was willing to work would get work and wages which enabled him to live up to a higher standard than he could do in this country.

Because the principles of the Government were "Canada first." There were no workhouses, because there were no people requiring relief. But other countries were taking advantage of the opportunity offered, and on all sides Canadians were asking what Britishers were doing, and why they did not wake up before either Americans or foreigners swamped them? Canada was getting tired of waiting, and each new bargain with a foreign country was to our detriment. Both sides in politics had been out of one aim, and that was the development of the Empire—the development of trade within the Empire, and a preferential right to those residing within the Empire for the carrying on of that trade. He hoped, however, they would go even further, and he pointed out the importance of establishing an Imperial Senate, mainly to establish an Imperial Navy and guard Colonial interests. Such a Senate could be elected throughout the British Empire every four or five years, and the men would be nominated to come to this country to further Imperial ends. He believed in keeping party politics out of such a question altogether, and said that such a Senate would not interfere in the domestic politics of the respective Colonies, but guide respective Governments to the best solutions of problems which might trouble them.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

AN OLD PRINCIPLE OF THE
ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

Thanks to the judgment, says a home journal, in the Osborne case the payment of a salary to Members of the House of Commons has suddenly become a question of urgency to which the Government are bound to give immediate attention.

Long before the Osborne case the payment of Members was a definite article of the Liberal creed. A resolution approving of it was carried in the House of Commons in 1835 by a majority of 47, and in 1906 by 348 to 110. On the latter occasion Mr. W. H. Lever embodied in his resolution that the salary of a member should be £300 a year. Last year, in May, Mr. Higham, another Liberal Member, carried by 242 to 92 a resolution demanding the payment of Members and of returning officers' expenses by the State. On those three occasions the Liberal Government of the day gave a benevolent support to the idea, Sir William Harcourt in 1835, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in 1906, and Mr. Lewis Harcourt in 1909, being equally sympathetic.

IN THE OLD DAYS.

When the Government brings in a Bill providing for payment of M.P.'s, it will be reverting to an old constitutional practice that long worked with satisfactory results to the nation. For 550 years Members of the House of Commons were paid for their services. The charge was a local one, the Member being paid by the locality which he served. It is common ground to-day that the charge must be national and not local, though curiously enough Mr. Chamberlain, who included payment of Members in his "Radical Programme" in 1885, proposed that the M.P.'s salary should be paid by the constituency, not by the Imperial Exchequer.

In the old days the member was paid so much a day for every day's attendance during the Parliamentary session, plus an allowance for travelling expenses. The practice prevailed well into the second half of the nineteenth century. According to Hallam, Andrew Marvell, the incorruptible, is "commonly said to have been the last who received this honourable salary," but there is evidence that wages were paid to M.P.'s by some Cornish boroughs as late as the eighteenth century. Marvell was elected junior member for Hull in 1669. A year later the corporation voted him £28, being payment at the rate of 6s. 8d. per day for his attendance during the Parliamentary session. To the day of his death (1678) Marvell drew his salary as M.P., and a venomous Bishop (Parker) taunted the poor but honest patriot for taking payment for his services according to a custom which had "long been antiquated and out of date."

Some boroughs viewed the necessity of paying the member of Parliament as an irksome obligation. We read of the corporation of Canterbury in the fourteenth century cutting down the wages of one Marlow to one shilling a day; of Warwick (1463) inducing its representative, Sir John Strange, to accept "a cade and half a barrel of herrings as his fee"; of Sir Robert Hiltman in 1610 offering to represent King's Lynn free of charge, which offer was "gratefully accepted." From one cause and another, it came about that old custom was more honoured in the breach than in the observance after the Restoration. Perys relates that he dined in the City on the 30th March, 1669, "with many men of mark" that he there got into conversation with the rest of the company on State affairs, and he concluded that the base of Parliament had been the leaving off the old custom of the places allowing wages to those that served them in Parliament, by which they chose men that understood their business, and would attend to it, and they could expect an account from them, which they cannot."

WHEN M.P.'S WERE PAID.

To the old opinion and honest custom of the member being paid by his constituents succeeded a degrading system of bribery and corruption, under which M.P.'s degenerated into hirelings of the aristocracy or the mercenary creatures of the Court.

The most succinct account of the old method of payment of members is contained in Dr. Henry's "Great Britain," from which the following is taken:—

All the Members of the House of Peers always attended Parliaments at their own expense, that being one of the services they were obliged to perform for the baronies they held of the Crown. But as soon as the smaller tenants of the King "in capite," or freeholders, were permitted to appear by representatives, they were subjected to pay the expenses or wages of those representatives. This custom of representatives receiving, and their constituents paying, wages commenced with the commencement of representation.

For more than a century the wages of the House of Commons were sometimes higher and sometimes lower; but at length, in the reign of Edward III., they became fixed at 4s. a day for a knight of the shire and 2s. a day for a citizen or burgess, and continued at the rate as long as they continued to be paid. Nor was this at first an incompetent sum, as 4s. then was equal to 40s. at present. The prudent and most opulent knights thought it no dishonour to receive their wages, and even use for them.

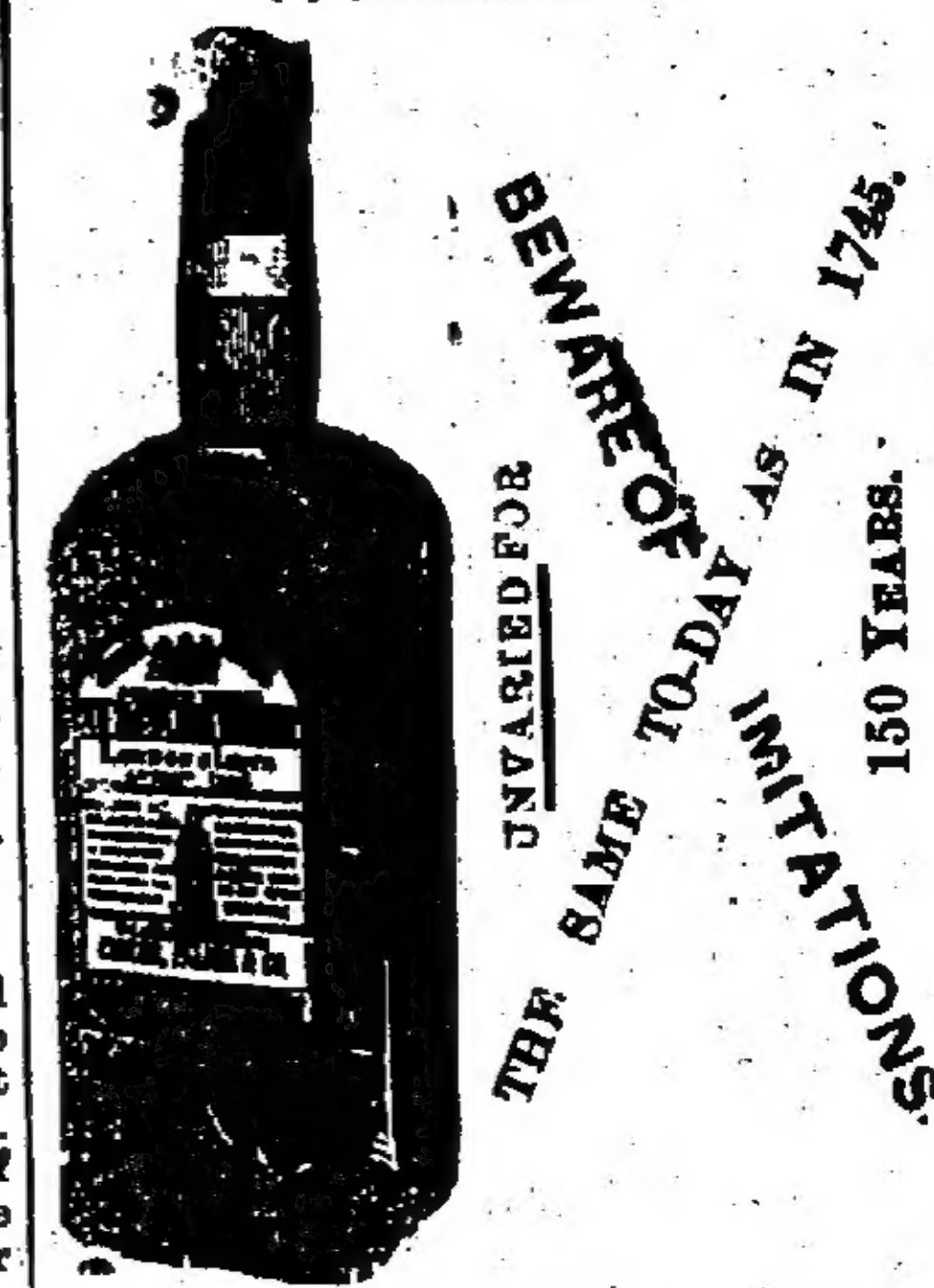
Dr. Henry's statement that the wages of M.P.'s fixed in the reign of Edward III. "continued to be paid" cannot be accepted as correct. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the amounts were larger, but they never appear to have been uniform all over the country. Apparently the amount of the M.P.'s wages depended upon the whims of the constituencies, or upon a particular contract between him and the burgesses. The civic records of Newcastle show that in 1334 the two members for that constituency were paid 2s. a day; in 1413 the scale of payment was the same. In 1564 Robert Ellison was paid 10s. a day, and an entry dated May, 1661, reads:—

"Paid Sir Francis Anderson's salaries for being Parliament man for the town of Newcastle, 128 days the last Parliament, at 15s. 4d. per day—285 6s. 8d."

A STATUTORY OBLIGATION.

The Act of 1535 (Henry VIII.), which first granted representation to Wales in the House of Commons, expressly enacted that the Welsh Members should receive the same payments as were made to English M.P.'s. It is plain from a later Act (1543), passed in the same reign, that knights and burgesses were not only received so much a day for their attendance during the session, but also "with addition thereto of so many days as every such knight and burgess may reasonably journey and resort from their habitations or dwelling-places to the said High Court of Parliament and from the said High Court to return to their habitations or dwelling-places, together with their costs of writs and other ordinary fees and charges."

By an Act of 1541 a Member forfeited his claim to wages if he left the House before the claim of the Session without leave of the Speaker. On March 3, 1676, Sir Harbottle Grimston, then Master of the Rolls, moved for a Bill to repeal the statute for wages to knights and burgesses of Parliament, as Sir John Shaw, his

NAPIER JOHNSTONES'
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [46]

fellow burgess for Colchester, had sent down a writ to receive his wages for service done in Parliament. Nothing came of the motion. In the debate upon it Mr. Fowle said: "It may be true that wages are not due but for the days you sit here; but for those that come from Cumberland and such remote places they have had sometimes fourteen days allowed them."

Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," writing of Lord Nottingham, says: "His most important decision while he held the Great Seal probably was that the obligation on constituencies to pay wages to their representatives in the House of Commons still continued."

After the dissolution of Parliament in 1681 Thomas King, Esq., late Member for Warwick, presented a petition stating "that he had served as burgess in Parliament for the said borough several years, and did give his constant attendance therein; but that the said borough had not paid him his wages though often requested so to do." Notice being given to the Corporation of Warwick, and the facts being verified, the Lord Chancellor ordered the writ to issue "De expensis burgensium levandis."

believe (adds Lord Campbell) that this is the last order made for payment of wages. I know no reason in point of law, why any Member may not insist on payment of his wages. In most cases the proceeding would be what in the law of Scotland is called "an action of repetition," to recover his wages. For this part of the People's Charter—payment of wages—no new law is required.

As to this, Sir William Anson, in his "Law and Custom of the Constitution," says: "It may be doubted how far the old liability would attach to new constituencies created by successive Reform Acts."

ZEAL

[Mme. de Remus] in her Memoires, states that Talleyrand on resigning the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in 1816, commended the persons of the office to his successor; these words:—"Veuillez trouver mes fidèles, habiles, exacts mais, grace a mon sens, nul ou vent zeal."

"When first our young officials tread
The Secretary's side,
They take their virgin drafts to bed
And sleep upon their files;
Amid a pile of effraying
They stretch a hasty meal,
And in a thousand different ways
They show a deal of zeal."From force of habit (learned at Wren's)
Their pillows they forsake,
Or are the cornus insensu
In properly awake,
Intent, poor souls, on setting fire
To local creeds, they feel
An irresistible desire
To demonstrate their zeal."Not theirs the thrill of balls which jam
Across a pocket's jaw,
The rapture of a little alarm,
The thrill of ace four;
The joy of peering through the mist,
Of watching for your teal,
Is not for those who beat the twist—
The mental twist—of zeal."When time has proved the fond mistake,
They painfully eschew
The zealous plans they used to make,
The things they meant to do.
They call to mind a tale ancient
A fly upon a wheel,
And blush to think they ever went
To such extremes of zeal."More human now they set aside
A proper time for toil,
From office talk they gently glide
To alien things like oil.
They learn the value of an ace,
The glories of a Joel,
Yet still at intervals you trace
An element of zeal."When middle age has purged the dross,
The said procession fills
The primrose path which leads across
The departmental hills,
Sedate as men who've learned the fact,
Which Civil Lists reveal,
That Government which needs their tact,
Disencumbers their zeal."J. M. S.
—Bangkok Gazette.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS

BARON ANDROSSEAN, British str., 2774, D. Cameron, 27th Oct.—Kauai 21st Oct. Coal—Shonan, Tones & Co.

BENALDER, British str., 1350, H. Tongh, 23rd Oct.—Moj 22nd Oct. Coal—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CEYLON MARU, Japanese str., 5068, F. L. Pym, 25th Oct.—Kobe via Fort 17th Oct. General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CHICAGO MARU, Japanese str., 3832, I. Goto, 26th Oct.—Tacoma 17th Sept. and Manila 24th Oct. General—Osaka Boshon Kaisha.

CHINWUA, British str., 1350, A. B. Harris, 30th Oct.—Shanghai 27th Oct. General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOSING, German str., 1021, Bruhn, 30th Oct.—Bangkok 20th Oct. Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOYANG, British str., 1424, Courtney, 24th Oct.—Wuhu 18th Oct. General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DAITA MARU, Japanese str., 1734, K. Kabayashi, 27th Oct.—Wakamatsu 21st Oct. Coal—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.

FALLS OF NIRE, British str., 1234, Wm. McKensie, 16th Oct. New York and Durban 4th Sept. Case oil—Standard Oil Co.

FOOCHOW, British str., 1341, H. P. Vincent, 30th Oct.—Chefoo 23rd Oct. General—Butterfield & Swire.

FUKUZA MARU, Japanese str., 3136, S. Kumazaki, 13th Oct.—Wakamatsu via Moji 5th Oct. General—Ataka & Co.

HAITAN, British str., 1185, J. W. Evans, 30th Oct.—Fochow, Amoy via Swatow 29th Oct. General—Douglas, Imray & Co.

HALLAMSHIRE, British str., 2855, Elliot, 18th Oct.—Durban 18th Sept. Kerosene Oil—A. K. & Co.

MANCHOW, British str., 999, R. Robertson, 4th Oct.—Swatow 3rd Oct. Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.

HANGSANG, British str., 1356, Spencer Wilde, 30th Oct.—Shanghai 25th and Swatow 29th Oct. General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HANOI, French str., 630, J. Pannier, 24th Oct.—Haiphong and Hanoi 23rd Oct. General—A. R. Marly.

HELLAS, Norwegian str., 860, A. Korudsen, 25th Oct.—Hankow 17th Oct. Rails and Iron—Angard, Thoresen & Co.

ICHANG, British str., 1228, Ross Lewis, 27th Oct.—Nanchang 19th Oct. General—Butterfield & Swire.

INDRA, British str., 1382, Mansfield, 4th Oct.—New York 22nd July. General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KAJUMA MARU, Japanese str., 1436, S. Sone, 21st Oct.—Taipei—Ballast—Order.

KALGAN, British str., 1142, D. R. Davies, 16th Oct.—Nevchwang and Chefoo 9th Oct. General—Butterfield & Swire.

KIANG CHING, Chinese str., 1002, Bressander, 11th Oct.—Haiphong 9th Oct. General—Tung Lee.

KONSHING, German str., 1292, C. Rasieky, 25th Oct.—Bangkok 20th Oct. Rice and Kerosene—Butterfield & Swire.

KORAT, German str., 1223, H. Oldsen, 28th Oct.—Bangkok 19th and Kolschlag 20th Oct. General—Butterfield & Swire.

KUTSANG, British str., 4865, R. C. D. Bradley, 26th Oct.—Moj 21st Oct. General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LIGHTNING, British str., 2122, L. P. Smith, 24th Oct.—Calcutta 6th and Singapore 17th Oct. General—David Sassoon & Co.

MANCHURIA, American str., 8750, A. Dixon, 23rd Oct.—San Francisco 27th Sept. Mail and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

MONTAGUE, British str., 6163, W. Davison, 18th Oct.—Vancouver 20th Sept. Lumber and General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

MOYNE, British str., 3212, J. Riley, 30th Oct.—Shanghai 22nd Oct. General—Butterfield & Swire.

NORD, Norwegian str., 730, Tran, 27th Oct.—Singapore 20th Oct. Kerosene Oil—Straits Pot. Oil Co.

OMURO MARU, Japanese str., 1459, Yamashita, 29th Oct.—Dairen 23rd Oct. Coal—Mitsui Boshon Kaisha.

OSANB, British str., 1787, E. J. Buller, 25th Oct.—Chinwang 18th Oct. Coal—C. E. & M. Co.

PERRIA, British str., 2744, A. Lockett, 22nd Oct.—Mexico 27th Sept. and Moj 18th Oct. General—Eng. Hok Fong.

PREUX, French str., 1234, Varaine, 26th Oct.—Samarang 16th Oct. Sugar—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1024, Cornelissen, 25th Oct.—Saigon 24th Oct. General—Angard, Thoresen & Co.

PROTEUS, British str., 6104, D. P. Campbell, 27th Oct.—Manila 25th Oct. General—Butterfield & Swire.

SAMSEN, German str., 998, R. Peterson, 25th Oct.—Bangkok 17th and Swatow 24th Oct. Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

SEAGRASS, British str., 3848, J. Travis, 30th Oct.—Bangkok 19th Oct. General—Seang Tai & Co.

SUIGANG, British str., 1776, M. Piekul, 27th Oct.—Wakamatsu 22nd Oct. General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAMBA MARU, Japanese str., 3802, K. Sato, 30th Oct.—Shanghai 27th Oct. Flour, Cotton Yarn, &c.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TANING, British str., 1350, G. H. Pennfather, 25th Oct.—Manila 25th Oct. General—Butterfield & Swire.

TINSANG, British str., 1045, Alcock, 23rd Oct.—Java 19th Oct. Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TIKINI, Dutch str., 2826, H. Koops, 8th Oct.—Batavia and Balikpapan 30th Sept. Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TSURU, German str., 1002, Fr. Bücking, 6th Oct.—Bangkok 25th Sept. Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

TSURUGISAN MARU, Japanese str., 2559, Awoki, 29th Oct.—Mito 23rd Oct. Coal—Mitsui Boshon Kaisha.

YUNNAN, British str., 1206, Owen, 13th Oct.—Wuhu 9th Oct. Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

YU SHUN, Chinese str., 1079, Westerlund, 28th Oct.—Tientsin and Chefoo 21st Oct. General—C. & M. S. N. Co.

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Hongkong, 4th October, 1909.

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43-3

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
 Route to EUROPE.

The Public are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel mail to the United
 Kingdom and other countries in Europe will be closed in this office at 5 p.m. on Friday, the
 11th instant. This parcel mail by the long sea route via Gibraltar is due in London on
 the 17th of December. Parcels may be forwarded via Brindisi with an extra fee of 60 cents
 Such parcels are due to reach London with the Letter mail on the 9th of December.

Parcels containing any article of Gold or Silver must be insured for at least part of their
 value. All insured parcels must be sealed. All the seals on the parcel must be of the same
 kind of wax and must bear distinct impressions of some private device. This device must be the
 same on each seal, Sirait, Curved, Dotted or Crossed lines are not admissible. Buttons or
 Coins must not be used for sealing parcels.

The Clerks of the Post Office are strictly forbidden to seal parcels or to affix Declaration
 Forms or Stamps on Parcels or Letters, for the Public. Parcels that in the opinion of a Postal
 officer do not comply with the above regulations will not be accepted.

The York, with the Siberian mail, is expected to arrive here to-day.

The Lusitania, with the German mail of the 5th inst., left Singapore on the 29th inst., at
 9 a.m., and may be expected here at 6 p.m. to-morrow.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitau	Tuesday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kutsang	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 1st, 1.15 P.M.
Hongkong	Hakio	Tuesday, 1st, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore	Moyune	Tuesday, 1st, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Taming	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Mel, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Chicago Maru	Wednesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haiman	Wednesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore	Wongkoi	Wednesday, 2nd.
Europe, &c., India via TUTICORIN		Printed Matter and Sam-
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra		Registration ... 10.00 A.M.
Postage 10 cents)		(Registration, with late
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in		fee of 10 cents up to
time for the first clearance will be		10.45 A.M.
included in this contract mail.)		Registration, Kowloon
		B.O. ... 10.00 A.M.
		No late fee.
		Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Penang and Calcutta	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 2nd, 1.15 P.M.
Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Tacoma, Van-	Lighting	Wednesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
couver, and Seattle	Protestant	Wednesday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Hangang	Wednesday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Palawan	Wednesday, 2nd, 4.00 P.M.
Manila	Antiochus	Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Choshun Maru	Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Tjimali	Thursday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
		Thursday, 3rd.
		Printed Matter and Sam-
		Registration ... 2.00 P.M.
		(Registration, with late
		fee of 10 cents up to
		3.30 P.M.
		Registration, Kowloon
		B.O. ... 2.00 P.M.
		Letters ... 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chinkua	Thursday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Hongkong	Singan	Friday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Friday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Yp, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen,		
Maraca, Rabaul, Herberstahche, Matupi,		
Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston,		
New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne,		
Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle		
	Prinz Waldemar	Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.

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THE OSRAM LAMP

WHAT IT DOES

It EFFECTS ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS in
 electric light bills.
 It RENDERS ELECTRIC LIGHT ABSOLUTELY
 THE CHEAPEST ILLUMINANT, and thus
 brings this mode of lighting within reach
 of all.

It PAYS FOR ITSELF in about 150 hours on
 account of its great current-saving
 properties.

THE 17 WATT (app. 16 H.C.P.)
 OSRAM LAMP GIVES 20 HOURS LIGHT
 FOR ONE PENNY.

THE 40 WATT (app. 32 H.C.P.) OSRAM LAMP
 gives 25 hours light for the consumption of
 one unit of current.

THE OSRAM LAMP has an average life of over
 2,000 hours, and during the whole of that
 period its initial c.p. is practically un-
 diminished.

It CONSUMES only approximately 1 watt per
 higher candle-power as against 4 watts
 consumed by a carbon filament lamp.

SEE THE WORD "OSRAM" IS ON EVERY
 BULB.

THE OSRAM LAMP

WHAT IT DOES NOT

It DOES NOT deteriorate in light even after
 2,000 hours' burning.
 It DOES NOT, although its initial cost is more,
 PROVE AS EXPENSIVE AS AN ORDINARY
 CARBON LAMP, for it lasts four times as
 long, and consumes one-quarter the current
 ALL THE TIME.

It DOES NOT require any special installing;
 burns in any position on any lighting
 circuit, and fits existing lampholders.

THE OSRAM LAMP DOES NOT
 FLICKER.

It DOES NOT GET HOT. The OSRAM Lamp,
 although giving four times the light of a
 carbon lamp, does not generate heat to any
 extent. This, added to its other advantages,
 makes it the ideal Lamp for private houses.

THE HIGH CANDLE-POWER LAMP DOES NOT
 take as much current as the Enclosed Arc
 Lamp, and is rapidly displacing this latter
 form of lighting, being cheaper in first cost
 and cheaper to maintain.

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 BULB.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 31st.

ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2/7
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/1
ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	1/2
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	45 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	46 1/2
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/39 1/2
Bank, on demand	1/39 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/39 1/2
Bank, on demand	1/39 1/2
ON BEAN:—	
Bank, at sight	74
Private, 30 days' sight	74 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand	91 1/2
ON MANILA:—	
On demand	91 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	79 1/2
ON BATAVIA:—	
On demand	112 1/2
ON HAIKONG:—	
On demand	1 1/2
ON SAIGON:—	
On demand	1 1/2
ON BANGKOK:—	
On demand	83 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.65
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$55.60
BANK SILVER, per oz.	25 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cents pieces	\$5.50 discount.
Chinese	10 "	\$6.22 "
Hongkong	20 "	\$4.97 "
Hongkong	10 "	\$5.98 "

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 31st, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	(\$890, sal. & buy.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	26	\$86, 10/-
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$8, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$9, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1.20, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$9, sellers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 95.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 51.
Lao-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 252.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$17 1/2.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$56, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$48, sal. & buy.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 72.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100.
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$9, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$98, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$71, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$135, sellers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$20, sellers
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$175, sales
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$115, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$55.33	\$25	\$97 1/2.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$350, sales
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 112, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$840, sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$195, sellers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$99, sales
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$7, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$33, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 110.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$39, sellers
MINING.—				
Société Française des Carrières du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 230	all	\$720.
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$64, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$13, sellers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$145, sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$21.
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$94, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$21, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$51, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$8, sal. (Lidon
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	\$1	\$25, 10/-
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$10	\$10	\$23, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$12, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$24.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$2, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$64, buyers
Weismann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$4	\$11, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$300.
REVENUE.—				
Allagans	750,000	2/-	all	4/9
Anglo-Malaya	1,500,000	2/-	all	2/4
Balgownie	151,200	\$1	all	\$11 (Sta.)
Batu Tiga	70,000	\$1	all	92/6
Bukit Kajangs	80,000	\$1	all	63/6
Castledale, fully paid	30,000	\$1	all	117/6
Cheviots	70,000	\$1	all	12/- prem.
Eastern and International	250,000	\$1	all	102/6
Highlands and Lowlands	307,143	\$1	all	5/3 prem.
Kanunings	1,825,000	2/-	all	102/6
Kuala Lumpur	180,000	\$1	all	16/6
Lahar	100,000	2/-	all	72/6
Ledbury's	100,000	\$1	all	43/-
Linggis	900,000	2/-	all	12/6
London Asiatics	1,266,000	2/-	all	5/9
London Ventures	1,750,000	2/-	all	6/-
Morlemans	45,000	\$10	all	\$33 (Sta.)
Pegohs	50,000	\$2	all	\$30 (Sta.)
Sandycrofts	100,000	\$1	all	27/6
Sapongs	65,000	\$1	all	72/6
Shelfords	125,000	\$2	all	\$12 (Sta.)
Singapore and Johore	995,000	2/-	all	10/-
Sumatra Farms	90,000	\$1	all	102/6
Sungai Kapar	170,000	\$1	all	102/6
United Selangor				
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

To Mixture Smokers.

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"EMBASSY MIXTURE,"

In 4lb. patent tins.

Cool and Fragrant.

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The F. G. L. Metal
Filament
LampsARE NOW SOLD AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.THE
F. G. L. METAL
FILAMENT
LAMPS—Save 75 per cent. current
over carbon filament
lamps.ARE THE CHEAPEST
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MARKET.Give agreeable white light.
Little risk of breakage.
Life 2000-3000 hours.Great constancy of lighting
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of burning.Small pleasing forms, pear-
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Will burn in any position.

A number is engraved on each F. G. L. Lamp. Customers are
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substitution of broken for sound lamps.

[1242]



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure to advise our CUSTOMERS and the
 PUBLIC GENERALLY that, under the Superinten-
 dence of our new FACTORY EXPERT, recently arrived in the
 Colony (who has had 18 years' experience in the leading Shoe
 Factories of the United States), we are NOW prepared to supply
 the FINEST up-to-date MEN'S BOOTS and SHOES in our
 well-known brands "SUPREME" and "LILY" to suit the
 taste of everyone. Only the finest Leather and Materials are
 used, and the best workmanship guaranteed.

At an early date, which will be duly notified, we shall be
 prepared to supply the finest and latest LADIES' Boots and Shoes.

THE
HONGKONG & CHINA
SHOE FACTORY, LD.

WORKS: 98 and 99, PRATA EAST.

OFFICE AND 34 & 35, Des Vaux Road, Central.
SHOWROOM: A few doors from New Post Office.

TODAY

9 P.M.—Harnston's Circus at Causeway Bay.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Wednesday, 2nd Nov.—Meeting of Licensing Board in Council Chamber, 2.15 P.M.

Wednesday, 2nd Nov.—Reception by Rafalewski at the Peak Hotel, 9.15 p.m.

Thursday, 3rd Nov.—Birthday of H.M. the Emperor of Japan. Consul and Mrs. Funaku "At Home."

Saturday, 5th Nov.—Boxing at the City Hall.

9 P.M.

OPIUM.

October 31st.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New	2,350	per picul.
Malwa Old	2,400	"
Malwa Older	2,450	"
Malwa V. Old	2,500	"
Persian fine quality	1,400	1,500
Persian extra fine	2,000	"
Patas New	2,275	per chest.
Patas Old	2,275	"
Banasee New	2,275	"
Banasee Old	2,260	"

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British str. Zubi reports: Fresh to strong monsoon with rough seas.

The British str. Laisang reports: Moderate to fresh N.E. and E. winds, moderate N.E. sea and swell.

The British str. Hanyang reports: Moderate Northerly wind, Easterly swell to Turnabout Island; from thence to port, strong N.E. monsoon, high following sea, cloudy and clear weather.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,

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